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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

CUU LONG MILITARY SERVICE--According to the Cuu Long provincial radio, since early January tens of thousands of youths have registered to join the army and thousands of them have been selected. In 1979, the province overfulfilled the military draft plan by 18 percent. [BK011215 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 10 Mar 80 BK]

CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

GREETINGS TO SWEDISH PARTY'S 26TH CONGRESS

OW030817 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 3--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam has sent the following message to the 26th Congress of the Swedish Communist Workers Party:

"On behalf of the Communist Party of Viet Nam, we would like to convey to the 26th Congress of the A.P.K. our warm greetings, and wish your congress be highly successful.

"Our party highly values your party's continuous struggle against capitalist monopoly, imperialism, colonialism and international reaction. Together with the left forces, you are strengthening the struggle for broadening democracy and for bettering the life of the working class and people of Sweden, and for detente, peace, against the intensified arms race and the installation of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe by U.S. imperialists and the warlike forces in NATO, who are attempting to reverse to a cold war. We wish bigger successes to the struggle of the communists and all democratic and peace forces in Sweden.

"We are taking this opportunity to sincerely thank the A.P.K. and progressive forces in Sweden for their warm support for the Vietnamese people in their past resistance to U.S. aggression as well as in their present efforts to build socialism and defend their country against Beijing hegemonism and big-nation expansionism in collusion with the U.S. imperialists.

"May the friendship and solidarity between our two parties and between the peoples of Viet Nam and Sweden further consolidate and develop."

CSO: 4220

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

GREETINGS SENT TO DANISH COMMUNIST PARTY

OW030745 Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 3--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam has sent a message to the 26th National Congress of the Communist Party of Denmark, saying:

"On behalf of the Communist Party of Viet Nam, the working class and people of Viet Nam, we would like to convey to the congress and, through it, to the Danish communists our warm fraternal greetings.

"Developing the glorious tradition of the working class and people of Denmark, your party has always been at the head of the struggle against domestic and foreign capitalist monopoly in defence of the sovereignty of Denmark, against Danish participation in NATO. Your party, together with the Danish people and peace forces in Western Europe, is persistently struggling against the U.S. imperialists' deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, against the imperialist aggressive forces' poisoning international atmosphere, attempting to launch again a cold war.

"The Communist Party of Viet Nam highly values the firm revolutionary position, the active offensive spirit of the Danish communists; it highly values the great contributions of the Communist Party of Denmark to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in the Scandinavian region and the world.

"We take this opportunity to sincerely thank the Communist Party, and all progressive, democratic forces of Denmark for their warm support for the Vietnamese people in their past struggle against the U.S. imperialists, for national salvation, and at present, in socialist construction and in the defence of their country against Chinese big-nation expansionism and hegemonism.

"May the friendly solidarity between the parties and peoples of Viet Nam and Denmark further consolidate and develop.

"May your congress be highly successful."

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

GREETINGS TO DANISH CP LEADER--Hanoi VNA April 10--Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Viet Nam, today sent a message congratulating J. Jensen over his reelection as chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark. The message says: "I wish you good health to lead the entire party in successfully implementing the resolution of your 26th party congress. [Text] [OW101705 Hanoi VNA in English 1633 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW]

GREETINGS TO REUNION CP CONGRESS--Hanoi VNA April 11--The Communist Party of Viet Nam Central Committee has sent a message to the Reunion Communist Party greeting its 5th congress. The message said: "Over the past 21 years since its founding, your party has persistently struggled for the Reunion people's right to self-determination and democracy, actively contributing to the struggle of the working class and people in the world for the noble goals of our times--peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. Your party has actively struggled for the abolition of imperialism's military based in the Indian Ocean and for the establishment of this zone as one of peace and without nuclear weapons. We wish your 5th party congress success. On this occasion, we sincerely thank the Communist Party and progressive forces of Reunion for their warm support for our just cause. May the militant solidarity between our two parties be consolidated constantly". [Text] [OW110813 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 11 Apr 80 OW]

GREETINGS TO MARTINIQUE CP CONGRESS--Hanoi VNA April 11--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam has sent a message to the Communist Party of Martinique greeting its 7th congress. The message said: "We wish your congress success thus making an important contribution to the Martinique people's struggle for democratic and people's autonomy, and new successes in contributing to the revolutionary cause of the Caribbean and Latin American peoples against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. We sincerely thank you for your warm support for Viet Nam's just cause". [Text] [OW110815 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 11 Apr 80 OW]

TRADE UNION DELEGATION--Hanoi, 7 Mar--A delegation of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions led by executive committee member Tran Duong has left here for Lisbon to attend the third congress of the All-Portugal Federation of Trade Union (GGTNAIN) held from 6 to 9 March. [Text] [OW081639 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 7 Mar 80 OW]

CSO: 4220

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

MINISTRY ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON USING DISCARDS, REJECTS

Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese No 11, Nov 79 pp 30, 31

[Directive of the Ministry of Building, issued 24 October 1979: "Produce Consumer Goods From Discarded Materials and Rejects in the Building Industry"]

[Text] Implementing the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee (Fourth Session) on "Guidelines and Tasks for Expanding the Consumer Goods Industry and Local Industry," on 24 October 1979 the ministry issued Directive No 34 BXD/KTCB concerning producing consumer goods from discarded materials and rejects in the building industry. The complete directive is as follows:

In the process of carrying out the tasks in the state plans, all worksites and enterprises will have discarded materials and rejects such as steel of various types, cardboard, crate boards and many other types of materials.

In recent years, a number of production installations have given attention to using discards and rejects. For example, Building Corporation 1 has organized things to purchase discards and rejects, gathered them in one place and used short pieces of round steel to make steel rod hoops, thin sheet metal to make washers and so on. The machine installation corporation has used discards and rejects to make a number of types of household consumer goods such as stove tripods, rust-proof steel knives and a number of types of agricultural support tools. The Bach Dang furniture enterprise has used discarded lumber to make furniture. A number of building corporations and building materials production enterprises have used rock and cinders

to make unfired bricks. But in general, the use of discards and rejects in order to produce consumer goods has not become a movement, the various echelons have not shown concern or provided guidance and there are no specific policies. Because of this, the effects are very limited; discards and rejects are still left scattered about here and there to rust gradually and much is lost.

The resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee (Fourth Session) on "Guidelines and Tasks for Expanding the Consumer Goods Industry and Local Industry" has put forth guidelines for expanding [the production of] consumer goods and put forth policies for discards, rejects and products produced from discards and rejects.

Our sector must thoroughly understand this resolution, turn the use of discards and rejects at each production installation into a widespread movement and produce products to support the consumer needs of society, including the smallest things that can be produced.

The ministry has directed that the units urgently expand the production of consumer goods by using discards and rejects in accord with the following guidelines:

1. Because the situation concerning discards and rejects in the sector is usually unstable, the units must rely on their own specific situation concerning discards and rejects and on the existing labor situation in order to actively determine the types of goods that must be produced and aim at supporting the consumer needs of society. Each type of good must be studied and markets must be investigated without becoming too restricted in self-sufficiency. Even though goods are produced using discards and rejects, they must have good quality and beauty and provide good support for consumer needs; they must not be made in a slipshod way, which causes waste and bad practices in production.

The use of discards and rejects can tend toward the following types of goods:

Metal discards and rejects: Produce parts and tools for bicycles (such as pedals and brakes), agricultural support implements (toothed harrows, grass rakes and so on), school and household articles (furniture, furniture frames, beds and so on), children's toys and so on.

[Use] particle board and uprights and scrap lumber to make tables and chairs for students, study corners for students, wooden articles for household use, children's toys and so on.

Discards in the production of building materials: Use waste rock to make unfired bricks, scrap marble to make art objects, rejected fiberboard to make table tops and chairs and so on.

Use rejected concrete to make goods to support housing construction.

Various types of discarded materials can be combined to produce products such as table legs using metal, table tops using wood and rock and so on.

In particular, at many construction and installation worksites there is much discarded material from pieces of barbed steel of various sizes that must be used to produce ball bearings (from ϕ 18 on up) that are essential to the cement industry. The federation of enterprises that supply building materials must be entrusted with the task of purchasing the ball bearings produced from barbed steel by the machine federation in order to sell them to the cement plants.

2. Concerning Organizing and Implementing Things

Each unit must organize a consumer goods production element of suitable size. The units can cooperate with each other in order to produce various types of goods that a single unit cannot perfect by itself. The organization of production must be flexible. A number of skilled and creative workers must be brought in to specialize in studying new types of goods that are in accord with the discards and rejects and there must be suitable ways to stimulate [the production of] valuable types of goods.

Concerning labor: The necessary number of people must be employed in accord with the volume of production and, at the same time, the workers must be given work to do at home. The number of laborers producing consumer goods must be recorded in the different production worker notebooks of the enterprise. Wages must be taken from the money earned from selling the goods produced and things must be calculated in a suitable way so as to stimulate production and the use of discards and rejects.

Concerning equipment: the units have permission to use their equipment capabilities that have never been fully used; equipment depreciation money will be calculated in accord with regulations currently in force. Besides this, the units can obtain or produce their own equipment or rent or buy the spare equipment of other units.

Concerning materials: The discarded materials and rejects of the units must be used primarily. The purchase of discards and rejects must be carefully organized and there must be a number of people who do this full time. Units must give priority to using their own discards; materials that are not used can be sold to other units (as for barbed steel, it must be gathered together and sold to the federation of machine and construction enterprises).

Depending on the specifications and the quality, the price of the discards can be set at 15 to 50 percent of the price of raw materials and good-quality goods. Mixing raw materials and good-quality goods with discards and rejects is strictly prohibited. The money from selling discards and rejects must be put into state funds. Things must be calculated in order to suitably compensate the buyers; compensation can be set at one-third the selling price of the discards and rejects.

Attention must be given to using types of discards from good-quality raw materials such as good steel, rust-proof steel, copper, aluminum and so on in order to produce valuable types of goods.

Besides discards and rejects, a number of good-quality materials (approximately 5 to 10 percent) can be used in order to finish the goods. With these types of materials, such as materials used in production plans, the units must make plans and submit them to the ministry for approval.

Concerning capital: An effort must be made to limit the use of investment capital; capital must be expended only for those things that are really necessary. Capital can be appropriated from the production expansion fund of the enterprise or borrowed from the bank.

Concerning the sale of products: Based on the flexible principle of buying and selling directly at suitable prices, priority must be given to selling products to the home trade sector. The units must form a relationship with the local

home trade sector in order to sign sales contracts. Contracts can be signed directly with the customers, and stalls to introduce and sell samples can be established. Items can also be sold directly to the workers and civil servants in and outside the unit and in and outside the sector at prices agreeable to both sides.

Concerning accounting: Separate accounting must be organized to take in revenue and make disbursements. After expenditures have been deducted (the purchase of discards, rejects and fuel, depreciation, wages paid to workers and other items), the profits must be put into the welfare fund of the unit and not used in an arbitrary manner.

The production of consumer goods from discards and rejects is a major policy of the party and state. The units must urgently organize the expansion of this and report to the ministry at the beginning of November 1979.

In implementing this, the units must promptly report any difficulties and request the opinions of the ministry so it can solve the problems. The ministry must entrust the Institute of Economics and Building with the task of directly studying specific economic policies and procedures and entrust the department of machinery and equipment with the task of integrating and supervising things in order to support the satisfactory implementation of this directive.

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CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SRV'S NGUYEN VAN KHANG DISCUSSES 1980 GRAIN PRODUCTION

OW122049 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW

[Talk by Nguyen Van Khang, vice chairman of the planning department of the Agriculture Ministry on plans and measures for increasing the 1980 grain production--recorded; date not given]

[Text] Comrades and friends: We have entered the 2d quarter of 1970, the last year of the 2d 1976-1980 5-year state plan.

The Council of Ministers' report presented at the sixth session of the sixth national assembly points out: In view of the current situation, while continuing to implement the fundamental tasks of our country's revolution, our entire party, people and army must concentrate their efforts on carrying out the three following urgent tasks set forth at the sixth plenum of the VCP Central Committee:

1. Effectively mobilizing and organizing our entire army and people in developing fisheries and agricultural and forestry production, in boosting consumer goods production and in building a number of key bases for heavy industry to meet the requirements of these production tasks to help us satisfactorily meet the demands in grain, food and ordinary consumer goods, rapidly increase the export goods production and stabilize and properly meet the needs of our people's livelihood.
2. Take the initiative and remain combat ready so as to smash all aggressors' offensives, effectively defend the fatherland and better maintain social order and political and public security.
3. Launch a seeting mass revolutionary movemet, continue to accelerate production, practice thrift, care for the people's lives and develop our strong points while resolutely overcoming the negative manifestations in society.

Therefore, boosting agricultural production is one of our most pressing, primary tasks. To fulfill the 1980 state plan, we must satisfactorily implement many important economic tasks, of which the most important is to

effectively boost agricultural production. We must primarily accelerate production of grain, foods and raw materials for industry and agricultural export products.

Today, we are going to present to you, comrades and friends, only some of the features of the 1980 grain production plan and some of the major related measures. As you know, the grain production norm set for the 1980 state plan is 15 million tons, including 12 million tons of paddy and 3 million tons of secondary crop products in paddy equivalent--an 11-percent increase over 1979. This is a compulsory norm that we must strive by all means to achieve. To this end, the Red River delta provinces must strive to increase grain production by 15 percent over 1970; eastern Nam Bo, 14 percent; the Mekong River delta, 13 percent; former Zone 5, 15 percent; and Tay Nguyen, 11 percent. Comparatively, the Red River and Mekong River deltas must achieve the highest increase in grain production. Though we still lack material bases, our country's weather patterns are unpredictable and the Chinese aggressors are seeking to take advantage of our people's weaknesses; our entire party, people and army must do their best to produce 15 million tons of grain for 1980.

To produce 15 million tons of grain, a relatively high norm, we must display a spirit of self-reliance, fully exploit our entire country's potential, resolutely overcome the practice of relying on outside assistance and supplies from higher levels. All districts, cooperatives and production installations must reassess their capabilities in labor, land and other material resources so as to achieve the highest possible grain production. State farms, state forests and other state-run production installations must fully exploit their land and labor potential for grain production. Cadres, workers and civil servants in state agencies must engage in grain and food production so as to be partially self-sufficient in grain and food and minimize the need for state's supplies. Besides, thrifty practices must be strictly carried out and attention paid to increasing economic efficiency and labor productivity. To fulfill the state plan, proper production norms and measures for implementing the plan must be devised and efforts must be made. In addition, appropriate trading activities and production incentive policies must be carried out so as to encourage production and better meet social demands. Practically, to fulfill and even overfulfill the set plan norm, we must extensively increase the food crop production acreage in two ways: Multicropping and land reclamation. The 1980 rice crop acreage must reach the 5.740 million mark--a 4.7-percent increase over 1979--with 1.735 million hectares for the 5th month-spring crop; 670,000 hectares for the summer-fall crop...same acreage for 1979; and 3.330 million hectares for the 10th-month crop [all figures as heard]. We must also carry out cultivation in all the fields left fallow last year in the southern provinces--about 150,000 hectares. We must increase the double-crop acreage--summer-fall and 10th-month crops and the winter-spring and 10th-month crops in the southern provinces as well as the winter-spring and 10th-month crops in the single-crop areas in the northern provinces. Meanwhile, we must open new lands for rice cultivation on an additional 40,000 hectares, mainly in the Mekong River delta.

Since the implementation of the 1980 grain production plan, all sectors and localities have generally made great efforts. The state production incentive policy clearly has had a strong impact on production. However, adverse conditions still prevail: A prolonged drought lasted during the winter crop and continued well into the early part of the spring crop; a long cold spell has slowed down the cultivation of the spring crop. In addition, material supplies for agricultural production are inadequate--insufficient power and fertilizer. Therefore, it is very likely that we will fail to meet the cultivated acreage norm set for the current 5th-month spring crop. This is owing to untimely rice transplanting, lack of fertilizer and inadequate care for the rice crop, which results in an uneven development of the crop. For the immediate future, we must urgently care for the crop, carry out weeding and mud shaking, apply more fertilizer and spray insecticides, particularly, for the belated rice, in order to achieve high rice productivity and a high volume of production. In addition, we must make necessary preparations for the cultivation of the summer-fall and 10th-month rice crops so as to improve yearly rice production in all three aspects: Cultivated acreage, productivity and volume of production.

Wherever our army units are stationed, whether in the north or the south, they must positively help the peasants, cooperatives and production units harvest the winter-spring crop or care for the 5th-month spring crop. They must strive to overcome adverse weather conditions with human force.

I have just dealt with the rice crops. Let me now talk about the 1980 secondary crop production plan. As you know, over the past 4 years our secondary crop production has increased substantially, with the 1979 figure nearly double that of 1975. In 1975 our secondary crop production was 1.353 million tons in paddy equivalent. In 1979 the figure reached the 2.640 million mark. During that period our troops have positively contributed to grain and food production. The 1980 planned cultivated acreage is 1.735 million hectares--a 20-percent increase over 1979. In order to expand the secondary crop production for 1980 and subsequent years, we must expand the secondary crop cultivated acreage for the winter crop in the Bac Bo midlands and delta and in Thanh Hoa Province. We must grow ordinary crops along with easy-to-grow plants such as sweet potatoes, potatoes and kiaoliang, as well as plants that can both enrich the soil and increase the peasants' income, such as soybeans. We must strive to cultivate the winter secondary crop on 40-50 percent or more of the 10th-month rice crop acreage.

We think that in order to win great success on the agricultural front, all units of our People's Armed Forces stationed in the Bac Bo midlands and delta and in Thanh Hoa Province must make proper preparations right now to secure enough rice seeds and fertilizer. They must ask cooperatives to let them cultivate the short term 10th-month rice crop in the areas that the cooperatives do not have enough time and work force to cultivate, so that our troops can effectively participate in production during the winter crop.

By doing so our troops certainly will win great success in the winter crop and will further enhance the overall winter crop production of our people countrywide.

Regarding the northern mountain provinces, our People's Armed Forces enjoy great advantages in fully utilizing the cultivable land for growing cassava, kilaoliang, and legumes while remaining combat ready. Regarding other areas, such as Tay Nguyen, eastern Nam Bo, the central Trung Bo's coastal area and former Zone 4, we must also create proper conditions for increasing the number of yearly crops and growing secondary crops over larger areas.

However, multicropping and land reclamation are not the only necessary measures. In order to produce 15 million tons of grain, we must step up intensive cultivation and increase rice productivity in the entire food crop acreage. We must strive to further carry out intensive cultivation so as to increase the 1970 rice productivity by 90 kilograms per hectare compared with 1979; that is, the 1980 rice productivity must reach 21.5 quintals per hectare. To this end, we must use good strains of rice and secondary crop plants to suit each growing season and each region. We must grow short term, high-yield and insect-resistant rice strains over large areas. We must form high-yield rice seed farms and perfect the cultivation of high-yield rice.

To insure success in intensive cultivation we must make good preparations to secure sufficient fertilizer and continue to solve the water conservancy problem.

In the northern provinces, we must build more small- and medium-sized water conservancy projects. We must resolve the problem of electricity, fuel and machine spare parts so as to develop the efficiency of existing projects. We must manage well the use of water so as to have enough water for the winter-spring crop, avoid waterlogging for the 10th-month rice crop and rapidly drain excess water to cultivate the winter crop in time.

In the Mekong River delta provinces, we must simultaneously apply various measures--including having a sufficient supply of fuel for irrigation, zoning off cultivated areas, protecting ricefields from waterlogging, retaining water and using irrigation for cultivation, desalinating marshy areas, building embankments to protect ricepaddies from salt water and properly using rainfall--for expanding the cultivated acreage. We must also motivate the local people to carry out intensive cultivation and practice using organic fertilizer.

We still suffer from a serious shortage of fertilizer. To solve the fertilizer problem, on the one hand, we must strive further to overcome the difficulties in foodstuffs and accelerate stockbreeding to increase the hog population to the 10 million mark. Meanwhile, we must step up the movement to produce organic fertilizer and green manure, improve the organization of fertilizer production teams, devise a policy to encourage

families and cooperatives to better produce fertilizer and organize more azolla growing groups and fertilizer processing installations. On the other hand, the state will strive as best it can to import and produce non-organic fertilizer. To successfully fulfill the 1980 grain production plan, we must also improve the draft force by increasing the numbers of buffaloes and cattle for work and breeding. We must satisfactorily manage and develop the draft force while effectively utilizing the capacity of existing tractors. We must also perform well grain collection and management.

Comrades and friends, in short, the tasks set under the 1980 state plan in general and the grain production plan in particular are very weighty. We have had and will continue to have many subjective and objective difficulties. However, as the party and state have pointed out, since we enjoy many advantageous fundamental political conditions and possess a large economic potential, we must develop these advantageous factors to overcome our difficulties. Unfortunately, all sectors, localities, production installations and reproduction units still fail to fully exploit and utilize well many economic potentials in terms of labor, land, equipment and material and technical bases that have been built over the past years. Although our available material supplies, goods and capital are limited, if we manage them well and use them properly and if we succeed in eliminating waste, theft and slipshod work, we will be in a much better position to lessen our economic difficulties and somewhat overcome our shortcomings.

The sixth plenum of the party Central Committee and the amendments to the economic policy and management system are helping us eliminate difficulties; they are encouraging us in our work and are creating favorable conditions for developing our agricultural production. The economic assistance to our country by and our economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries are developing further, thus creating more favorable conditions for developing our national economy. In 1979 we have made substantial achievements and progress in agricultural production which pave the way for further developing our agricultural production.

Displaying the remarkable revolutionary traditions of our nation and the revolutionary offensive spirit, our people, despite the many difficulties facing them, are doing their best in the current struggle and are confident in their great, new successes on all fronts.

We wish you, comrade cadres and combatants in our People's Armed Forces, many new achievements on the common agricultural front of our entire people--in grain and food production. We thank you, comrades and friends, for your attention.

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

THAI BINH RELOCATION MOVEMENT--The Thai Binh provincial people's committee recently held a meeting to review the sending of people to build new economic zones in 1979. The meeting also discussed measures for motivating people to go to help build new economic zones. Last year, the province mobilized more than 2,000 peasants, 4,600 workers and more than 10,000 other people to go to various new economic zones in southern provinces and northern border areas. [BK011215 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 18 Mar 80 BK]

HCM CITY ACHIEVEMENTS--Hanoi, 2 Apr--Important achievements in agricultural production and medical and educational work have been reported at a conference of exemplary units recently held in Ho Chi Minh City. The peasants in the suburban districts in the past 5 years reclaimed 30,000 hectares of fallow land, expanding the tilled acreage to 70,000 hectares. The city people have built nine electric pumping stations, erected more than 2,200 irrigation canals, to drain and water 30,000 hectares of crop fields. The pig herd of the city in the same period increased from 95,000 to 146,000 head. More than 30,000 peasant households or more than 51 percent of the agricultural population in the suburban districts have joined 560 production collectives and 10 pilot agricultural cooperatives. In addition to 190 primary and high schools, the suburban villages have built 106 infant schools. Illiteracy has been basically eradicated. The medical network now has 104 establishments staffed by 283 medical workers. [Text] [OW031245 Hanoi VNA in English 0656 GMT 2 Apr 80 OW]

HCM CITY COOPERATIVE TRADE--Hanoi 18 Mar--A total of 350 consumer and marketing cooperatives with some 2,000 shops are operating in Ho Chi Minh City. Cooperative membership is over 600,000. [OW181233 Hanoi VNA in English 0308 GMT 18 Mar 80 OW]

NEW ECONOMIC ZONES--Hanoi, 27 Mar--Since the liberation of South Vietnam (April 30, 1975) more than 1,170,000 people in densely populated provinces in both the north and the south have settled in new economic zones. They have built 150 state farms, 280 agricultural and afforestation coops and reclaimed 527,600 hectares of which 436,000 hectares have been cultivated. The new settlers are also expanding a number of areas in northern Vietnam

specializing in tea and fruit trees, areas specializing in rice, subsidiary food crops, coffee, rubber, pepper, and mulberries in the central highlands and in the southern plains. The state plan this year calls for the reclamation of another 120,000 hectares for cultivation, consisting mainly of state farms producing rice in the Mekong River delta, and rubber and coffee in eastern Nam Bo and the central highlands. About 51,000 more laborers will go to new economic zones. [Text] [OW281459 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 27 Mar 80 OW]

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

HANOI BROADCASTS 10 DAY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW

BK121418 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Apr 80 BK

[Agricultural review for the past 10 days]

[Summary] During the first 10 days of April, peasants in the south concentrated on harvesting the winter-spring rice. Meanwhile, by the end of March, peasants in the north had basically completed sowing the 5th-month spring rice. They are now concentrating efforts on weeding and fertilizing rice-fields.

"It is noteworthy that last week the insect-infested rice area was reportedly much larger than in the previous week. In 13 northern provinces and cities alone, more than 500,000 hectares of rice have been ravaged by insects and the insect-infested rice areas in Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh were reported to have tripled and doubled respectively." These provinces are trying to prevent insects from spreading with the use of insecticide and other treatment measures.

Last week there was a lot of rain. This helped reduce the number of drought-stricken areas and make the 5th-month spring rice develop favorably.

"So far the southern provinces have harvested nearly 300,000 hectares of summer-fall rice or more than 40 percent of the sown area. Provinces with a relatively fast harvesting pace are Long An and An Giang which have succeeded in harvesting more than 80 percent of the rice area."

Rice harvesting activities are being stepped up in various localities and the paddy output, though reported relatively high, is lower than that in the 1979 winter-spring crop.

"According to the plan, the southern provinces this year will sow more than 630,000 hectares of summer-fall rice with the coastal Trung Bo provinces showing more than 140,000 hectares; the eastern Nam Bo provinces, more than 40,000 hectares; and the Mekong delta provinces, more than 450,000 hectares."

So far these provinces have plowed more than 150,000 hectares of land and have sown more than 1,000 hectares of summer-fall rice.

"Along with sowing rice, last week localities throughout the nation planted an additional 110,000 hectares of vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops, thus bringing the total area of spring vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops planted so far to more than 1 million hectares or more than 40 percent of the planned acreage."

In addition to corn, manioc and potato, in this spring season a number of provinces have expanded the kaoliang area. But so far 10 northern provinces have been able to plant only more than 5,000 hectares with Cao Bang planting nearly 2,000 hectares and Nghe Tinh planting more than 1,400 hectares.

"Besides cultivation activities, last week localities continued to develop their hog population. Thai Binh Province has raised an additional 30,000 hogs, bringing its hog population to more than 80,000." Ha Nam Ninh Province and Hanoi continued to direct cooperatives to set aside more land for collective stockbreeding.

In the period ahead, localities must satisfactorily carry out the following major tasks:

1. Northern provinces must concentrate on weeding their 5th-month spring ricefields, applying more fertilizer to those ricefields recently saved from insect infestation, and spraying insecticide on insect-infested ricefields;
2. Mountainous provinces in the north must speed up the sowing of subsidiary food crops if the sowing schedule still permits. Vegetable growing centers around cities and industrial complexes must sow more short-term summer-fall vegetables and provide good care to existing vegetable areas;
3. Plans must be formulated to protect suckling pigs and sows from disease, to raise more slaughtered hogs in both collective and family-sideline sectors, to control epizootic diseases and to prepare ponds to raise fish;
4. Southern provinces must concentrate on quickly harvesting winter-spring rice, especially in areas frequently hit by floods, and must make necessary preparations for the summer-fall crop production.

As the stormy-rainy season is drawing near, localities must strengthen river dikes and must make other necessary preparations against typhoons and floods.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

REVIEW OF 1979 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

OW052012 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 1 Apr 80 OW

[Talk by Minh Tam, deputy chief of office under Ministry of Agriculture--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: As we know, our armed forces' cadres and combatants have manifested great concern with the agricultural front. In fact, they have been actively participating in agricultural production as well as economic construction in many forms. Every year they can turn out a fairly large quantity of agricultural products for their own consumption and they need only some grain and food products supplied by the state. Obviously, our armed forces have proved to be able in combat as well as in production, thus making those of us in the agricultural department more confident in their great abilities.

Today, in my first talk, I would like to report to you some great features of our country's production in 1979.

As you know, our people's struggle on the agricultural front in past years has been very fierce. We encountered numerous difficulties in implementing the 1979 state plan as a result of serious natural calamities in 1978, unfavorable weather conditions, such as prolonged and acute droughts in 1979 that affected many areas, the war on the southwestern border and the invasion staged by the Beijing expansionists all along the northern border, the unstable supply of technical materials to the agriculture branch, the shortage of chemical fertilizers and insecticides and so forth.

Despite this difficult situation, thanks to the concentrated leadership and guidance by the party Central Committee and government, the efforts by various sectors and echelons in the service of the agricultural branch, and especially the high spirit of struggle in productive labor by peasants throughout the country, our agricultural sector achieved greater many-sided results than in previous years.

The outstanding results of 1979 can be summed up as follows:

1. The planned cultivated area was fairly large. More than 8 million hectares were cultivated, showing an increase of more than 2 million hectares as compared with 1978 when the cultivated area was thus far the largest,

and of more than 1.8 million hectares as compared with 1975 when the entire country was liberated. On average, the increase was about 450,000 hectares per year, a significant, important achievement. The fairly rapid and continuous increase in the cultivated area was due to localities making positive efforts in recultivating fallow fields, opening virgin lands and increasing the number of crops. To date, some 500,000 hectares have been basically recultivated. In particular, the southern provinces reclaimed more than 520,000 hectares from 1976 to 1979, summer-autumn and winter-spring crops have been added in the south and the winter crop in the north has become the main one. All these crops have brought great economic benefits and opened favorable prospects for solving the grain and food problem. However, several millions of hectares of arable lands are still uncultivated. The coefficient of utilization of cultivable land still remains low. In particular, there is only one crop per year in many areas of South Vietnam. Therefore, the possibility of opening virgin lands and increasing crops remains very great. We must strive to create conditions for rapidly exploiting this possibility. This is an urgent task that we can properly implement.

2. The yield of many crops was higher than in 1978. In particular, the average paddy output per hectare was 270 kilos higher. Despite the unfavorable weather conditions and shortage of materials, this fairly high output could be achieved due to the greater progress made in applying intensive cultivation measures. For instance, new varieties of rice, especially the high-yield varieties and insect and disease-resistant strains, were used on a large acreage. More organic fertilizers were applied in 1979. In general, progress was made in keeping to schedule. The task of preventing harmful insect infestations and crop diseases was properly carried out to limit damages. Due to the fact that the cultivated area for rice and secondary crops was expanded and paddy output was higher than in 1978, the gross output of various crops reached approximately 14 million tons, including 11.29 million tons of paddy and 2.64 million tons of secondary crops measured in terms of paddy, showing an increase of 1.68 million tons, or 13.7 percent as compared with 1978 when the increases in the output of paddy and secondary crops measured in terms of paddy were 1.5 and 1.6 million tons respectively.

In 1979 the average per capita grain output was 27 kilos higher than in 1978. This gross output was the largest as compared with those of previous years and with that in 1976 which was more than 500,000 tons. Many localities achieved a higher grain output than in 1978. In particular, the provinces in the Mekong Delta harvested a fairly good crop with output 1 million tons higher than in 1978. As compared with 1975, the gross grain output in 1979 was 2.54 million tons higher, showing a fairly rapid annual increase of 3 percent.

3. Hog production developed in all three state, collective and family sideline sectors. At the end of 1979, the hog population totaled 9.35 million head, showing an increase of 5.9 percent or 520,000 head as compared with 1978. Hogs in the state-operated sector increased by 72 percent, in

the collective sector by 14.5 percent and in the family sideline sector by 5.3 percent. In particular, the hog population of Thanh Hoa Province increased by 40 percent, of Haiphong by 44 percent and so forth. In the past it was noted that as a result of poor production in the preceding year, the hog population would further decrease. But the situation has changed. Despite bad crops in 1978, the hog population notably increased in 1979 instead of decreasing. This was due to the fact that localities had implemented the central government's resolution stating that 10 to 15 percent of the cultivated area should be reserved for feed production. At the same time, the state had promulgated policies regarding hog-raising development and new prices. The raising of pork prices had a positive effect on animal husbandry development. However, many localities failed to devote 10 to 15 percent of cultivated lands to the animal husbandry sector. If localities reserve sufficient land for feed production while insuring good breeders and satisfactorily carry out the veterinary task, the number of hogs and other domestic animals would surely be larger.

Due to results achieved in various aspects of production, the gross agricultural output value for 1979 was 10.3 percent higher than in 1978, the value of crop production increased by 10.2 percent and that of animal husbandry by 10.5 percent.

Apart from these results, some new progress was achieved in other aspects of agricultural production. The material and technical bases of agriculture, including irrigation projects, machines, cuttings, saplings, state farms and so forth continued to develop, thus creating new production capabilities in support of agriculture. Technical research projects were concluded and applied to production widely and successfully as regards a number of high-yield rice strains and silkworms, good hog breeders, anti-newcastle disease medicine and so forth.

New production relations in agriculture were consolidated and developed. Agricultural cooperatives in the north moved forward in improving managerial work. The movement to emulate the Vu Thang and Dinh Cong cooperatives was expanded. The number of advanced and good cooperatives increased. The number of weak and poor cooperatives decreased as compared with previous years. The rural cooperativization movement in the south continued to expand in the form of agricultural cooperatives and production companies which were in general properly organized.

Implementing the Sixth Party Central Committee Plenum resolution, in 1979 our state promulgated many new policies regarding agriculture. These included policies regarding the use of land, prices of collected and purchased agricultural products, distribution of products in agricultural cooperatives, determination of grain obligations to the state, development of hog, buffalo and cattle raising and so forth. These policies were substantially consistent with the aspirations of our cadres and peasants and were welcomed with enthusiasm and confidence. As a result, production was encouraged, the winter crop expanded and hog raising developed.

Dear comrades and friends: Despite numerous difficulties, the aforesaid results and progress in agricultural production in 1979 revealed our party's and state's concern for the agricultural sector, our people's great efforts and our armed forces' positive contributions. The results achieved in production and the progress made by the agricultural sector in 1979 opened new prospects and created a basis for the sector to steadily advance in coming years.

Although the results achieved in agricultural production in 1979 were better than in previous years, we still did not fulfill all the plan norms set for land reclamation, the sending of laborers to new economic zones, the production of agricultural products for export and so forth. There were many reasons for our failure. Objectively, the difficulties I have mentioned affected the plan implementation. But subjectively, we had many shortcomings. Noteworthy was the fact that the drafting of agricultural plans was in practice not done from the grassroots level upward. As a result, the set norms were unsuitable and could not be fulfilled because there were no available necessary conditions for insuring their prompt fulfillment. Production plan norms were not fulfilled and, in general, management of the collection, purchase, circulation and distribution of grain in particular was not carried out properly. Meanwhile, our population increased rapidly and our production still failed to meet the very great needs for grain and food products to guarantee the people's living conditions, national construction and combat readiness to protect the fatherland.

In the past we had to import a fairly large volume of grain annually. We still must import grain, proving that the grain problem remains difficult.

Last year, because of serious natural calamities and enemy-caused disasters, a part of the population in a number of mountainous localities in the north and former Zone 4 was short of grain and food during the preharvest period. While the northern border provinces were concentrating efforts on winter-spring crop production, the Beijing expansionists' attacks caused heavy damage in many aspects. In particular, more than 100,000 tons of grain were lost and tens of thousands of domestic animals were killed. In former Zone 4, nearly 100,000 tons of grain in Nghe Tinh and Quang Binh provinces were destroyed by natural calamities.

As you know, solution of the grain problem remains a particularly important and urgent task for Vietnam as well as other countries in the world. Many nations are still facing difficulties, although they are concentrating efforts on solving the problem.

Vietnam has an underdeveloped agriculture, a dense population and less land devoted to agriculture than other countries of the world--1,300 square meters of land per capita. Solving our grain problem has become more difficult and complicated because of our poor material and technical bases, the serious damage caused by a prolonged war and unfavorable weather conditions over past years. Moreover, because our agricultural production has not yet undergone vigorous changes and has not been perfected, the supply of raw materials for our industry and agricultural products for export cannot be insured.

In the current and coming years we must highly concentrate all efforts on solving outstanding problems, especially the grain problem. We are firmly convinced and hope that, while fulfilling their combat readiness task to firmly protect the fatherland, our armed forces will actively cooperate with our party and all the people in achieving many successes on the agricultural front.

Thank you, comrades and friends.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

HANOI CARRIES REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

BK021020 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 1 Apr 80 BK

[Review of agricultural activities for the past 10 days]

[Summary] "By the end of March, the entire country had completed the cultivation of winter-spring rice. According to the General Statistics Department, all localities throughout the country have sown or transplanted over 1.65 million hectares of winter-spring rice, representing more than 94 percent of the planned norm, with the southern provinces accounting for more than 650,000 hectares."

After completing the sowing and transplanting work, the northern provinces have concentrated on caring for the rice-plants and weeding and aerating the ricefields. Thai Binh and Hai Hung provinces and Hanoi have completed the first phase of weeding on more than 70 percent of their rice areas, while such provinces in the mountainous region as Quang Ninh and Bac Thai have completed the first phase of weeding on only 30 to 40 percent of their rice areas. To overcome the fertilizer shortage, the northern provinces are also stepping up the processing of organic fertilizer. Thai Binh, Vinh Phu and Thanh Hoa provinces have applied an average of more than 6 tons of fertilizer to each hectare of rice while the other provinces have been able to secure only 4 to 5 tons per hectare.

"Due to drought since the beginning of the crop season, the more than 70,000 hectares already transplanted to rice are presently subjected to water shortage. Those provinces affected by drought are still continuing to save their rice by using baling buckets, water wheels and electric and oil-operated pumps to irrigate the ricefields."

All localities are also intensively inspecting their ricefields to detect and prevent the presence of insects and diseases harmful to riceplants. Thanh Hoa Province has promptly stamped out rice blast which has appeared in certain areas while Hai Hung, Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh provinces have also adopted necessary measures to protect rice against this disease.

"To date, the provinces in the Mekong River delta region have harvested winter-spring rice on more than 50 percent of the cultivated acreage while

the provinces in zone 5 have just entered the harvesting season. Beside reaping the 10th-month rice, these provinces are urgently securing seeds and other materials and plowing land in preparation for the cultivation of summer-fall rice. Tien Giang Province has formulated plans for sowing and transplanting more than 80,000 hectares of rice in this year's summer-fall crop season, an increase of 5 percent over last year."

Apart from caring for the winter-spring rice, last week the northern provinces planted another 90,000 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops, bringing to nearly 950,000 hectares the total area grown to these crops. This, however, shows only a very small increase over the same period last year. Meanwhile, despite the fact that the winter-spring cultivation season is already over, the southern provinces have been able to fulfill only more than 23 percent of the planned norm for subsidiary crops.

"Beside crop cultivation, some immediate problems have also been solved in animal husbandry over the recent past. After the Tet holidays, Vinh Phu Province has raised another 20,000 hogs and Ha Bac Province has increased the number of hogs raised by cooperatives by more than 20 percent over last year, while Thai Binh Province has produced enough hogs to make up for the number slaughtered for food earlier."

However, the recent outbreak of epizootic diseases in certain localities has killed a relatively large number of hogs. These localities are now mobilizing all available means to completely stamp out all epizootic pockets.

In the days ahead, we must concentrate on satisfactorily carrying out the following main tasks:

1. In the north, all provinces must concentrate efforts on caring for the 5th month-spring rice against drought and harmful insects and diseases.
2. The northern provinces must continue to quickly grow all kinds of subsidiary and industrial crops which the cultivation season still permits. Meanwhile, the southern provinces should not grow winter-spring subsidiary crops any longer but switch to summer-fall subsidiary and industrial crops instead.
3. As for animal husbandry, it is necessary to make up for the numbers of hogs slaughtered for food or killed by epizootic diseases over the recent past, adopt measures to regulate the number of breeder piglets among localities, insure enough grain for the processing of animal feed, and promptly stamp out all epizootic pockets.
4. All provinces in the south must further accelerate the harvest of winter-spring rice and draw up plans for the fulfillment of the grain obligation to the state while making preparations for the cultivation of summer-fall rice. Northern provinces must also secure enough crop seeds, especially rice seeds, for the 10th-month crop season.

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

LAM DONG SUMMER-FALL CROP--According to the paper LAM DONG, the people's committee in Lam Dong Province recently held a conference to review its winter-spring agricultural production and discuss measures to organize cultivation of the summer-fall crop. In the 1979-80 winter-spring crop, the province grew 4,376 hectares of rice, achieving 67 percent of planned norms. The coming summer-fall crop is considered as the main crop with a cultivated area of more than 30,000 hectares. [BK111255 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 8 Apr 80 BK]

BINH TRI THIEN SUBSIDIARY CROPS--To date Binh Tri Thien Province has planted 58,000 hectares of subsidiary crops, an increase of 5,000 hectares over last year. These include 22,000 hectares of sweet potatoes, 25,500 hectares of manioc, 6,200 hectares of corn, and more than 4,000 hectares of other food crops. Cooperatives and production collectives in the province are now concentrating efforts on caring for these crops. [BK081405 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 3 Apr 80 BK]

LONG AN RICE HARVEST--By late March Long An Province had reaped 40,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, representing nearly 80 percent of the cultivated area. Along with reaping winter-spring rice on the remaining area and fulfilling the grain obligation to the state, Long An Province is making preparations for the cultivation of rice on 51,000 hectares in this year's summer-fall crop season. [BK081405 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Apr 80 BK]

AN GIANG RICE--An Giang Province is expected to grow 216,320 hectares of rice in this year's summer-fall crop and 10th-month crop seasons. The summer-fall rice alone will account for some 70,000 hectares. To achieve this target, the province is intensively making preparations to insure that rice is transplanted on the entire area on schedule. [BK081405 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Apr 80 BK] An Giang Province has harvested more than 43,500 hectares of winter-spring rice or 56.3 percent of the sown area with the rice output averaging 35 quintals per hectare. [BK081405 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Apr 80 BK]

SOUTHERN SUMMER-FALL RICE--The southern provinces and cities from Quang Nam-Danang to Minh Hai have formulated plans for growing 635,000 hectares of rice in this year's summer-fall crop season, with the provinces in the coastal Trung Bo region accounting for 143,000 hectares, the provinces in the eastern Nam Bo region 41,000 hectares, and the provinces in the Mekong River delta region 451,000 hectares. Many provinces such as Hau Giang and An Giang will strive to grow in excess of the state plan by 5,000 to 7,000 hectares. [BK081409 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 6 Apr 80 BK]

HAU GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION--As of 5 April Hau Giang Province had collected 93,400 tons of paddy produced in the 10th-month crop and winter-spring crop seasons, thus fulfilling 46.7 percent of the planned target. These include 47,000 tons collected in the form of agricultural tax and more than 20,000 tons purchased under two-way economic contracts. As of 5 April Hau Giang had also completed soil preparation on 45,000 hectares for the cultivation of rice in this year's summer-fall crop and 10th-month crop seasons. [BK081409 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 7 Apr 80 BK]

PHU KHANH SPRING RICE--Peasants in Tuy Hoa district, Phu Khanh Province, are concentrating their efforts on caring for 17,428 hectares of spring rice. Cooperatives have saved 10,668 hectares from harmful insects and applied thousands of tons of animal manure to this area. [BK011331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Mar 80 BK]

LONG AN SUMMER-FALL RICE--Long An Province is preparing seeds, draft power, fertilizer and other necessary materials to plant more than 50,000 hectares of summer-fall rice with a new variety. Agricultural services in many districts are improving and strengthening production collectives, and collective draft teams and repairing and building water conservancy projects to promptly serve transplanting work. [BK011331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Mar 80 BK]

AN GIANG CROPS--Over the past month and more, An Giang Province has cultivated grain and food crops on 5,000 additional hectares, bringing its total area grown to subsidiary food crops to 25,495 hectares--a double increase over the last winter-spring season--fulfilling 90 percent of the planned area for food crops and over 70 percent of the planned area for industrial crops. [BK011331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Mar 80 BK]

TIEN GIANG RICE--Tien Giang Province is preparing to sow more than 81,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, representing an increase of 5 percent over the 1979 summer-fall crop. Equipped with 185 tractors, the province's tractor unit has been able to plow only 200 hectares so far. [BK011331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 25 Mar 80 BK]

BEN TRE 10TH MONTH RICE--Cooperatives, production collectives and peasants are harvesting the winter-spring rice crop and preparing soil for growing 50,000 hectares of early 10th month rice in 1980, an increase of 4,000 hectares over the past year. [BK011331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Mar 80 BK]

LANG SON TOBACCO--Hanoi, 27 Mar--Lang Son Province on the northern border of Vietnam, traditional grower of a famous brand of Virginia tobacco, had by the end of March, grown tobacco on 1,300 hectares, setting a new record for the province. Tobacco has been grown on 640 hectares in five border districts, double the planned target. Cao Loc district is taking the lead with 314 hectares. Almost all the tobacco areas destroyed by Chinese troops in the six outlying villages of Lang Son town have been restored; 135 hectares have been added in the past 2 months. These villages have also set up an area to grow tobacco for export. [Text] [OW281459 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 27 Mar 80 OW]

MEKONG RIVER DELTA GRAIN--Last week provinces in the Mekong River delta such as Hau Giang, Minh Hai and Cuu Long delivered to state granaries the greatest amount of grain from the 10th month crop. Hau Giang has collected 71,000 tons of grains. The province is striving to collect from 60,000 to 70,000 tons of paddy in March. As of 10 March, Cuu Long had collected more than 44,225 tons of paddy, achieving 68.7 percent of planned norms. Since the beginning of the 10th month crop, Tien Giang Province has achieved only 18.8 percent of planned norms. It will strive to fulfill the collection norm of 69,000 tons of paddy. As of 7 March, Kien Giang had collected 41,220 tons of paddy, achieving 34.5 percent of planned norms. [BK011115 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 18 Mar 80 BK]

CUU LONG SUMMER-FALL RICE--Peasants in Cuu Long Province have intensively carried out irrigation work, produced fertilizer and selected seeds in preparation for the cultivation of summer-fall rice on 61,000 hectares this year. Meanwhile, the provincial agricultural service has drawn up plans for the dispatch of some 60 farm tractors to districts facing draft power problems to help them carry out soil preparation. [BK011115 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 31 Mar 80 BK]

NGHIA BINH SUMMER-FALL CROP--Affected by prolonged drought, Nghia Binh Province is making every effort to grow 45,000 hectares of rice in areas where water is available, and to turn a number of rice cultivated areas into subsidiary and industrial crop areas. Many districts have mobilized manpower to improve the irrigation system and prepare soil for the summer-fall rice crop. [BK011331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 30 Mar 80 BK]

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

LIST OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS COMPLETED IN 1979 REPORTED

Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 79 p 33

[News In the Sector column]

[Text] In 1979, the construction and installation units subordinate to the ministry completed the following 64 industrial and civilian-use construction projects:

1. The Cua Ong coal grading plant in Quang Ninh with a capacity of 4 million tons per year.
2. The Dong Thon brick plant in Thanh Hoa with a capacity of 10 million bricks per year.
3. The Doai Thon brick plant in Thanh Hoa with a capacity of 20 million bricks per year.
4. The Hoang Mai rock enterprise in Nghe Tinh.
5. The Viet Tri pressed fiberboard factory with a capacity of 2,000 tons per year.
6. The Hanoi teaching materials enterprise.
7. The Dong Nam yarn factory in Ho Chi Minh City with a capacity of 3,600 tons per year.
8. The Song Lam paper mill in Nghe Tinh with a capacity of 900 tons per year.
9. The expanded Vien Dong paper mill in Ho Chi Minh City with a capacity of 800 tons per year.
10. The expanded Haiphong glass factory.

11. The Ha Bac oil pressing plant with a capacity of 2,000 tons per year.
12. The Bac Giang milling plant with a capacity of 100 tons per day.
13. The Quang Ngai alcohol distillery.
14. The Nam Khe chicken plant in Quang Ninh with a capacity of 600 tons per year.
15. The K300 tractor repair shop in Thanh Hoa with a capacity of 300 tractors per year.
16. The machine and repair shop of construction corporation 7.
17. The Viet Thang textile machine shop in Ho Chi Minh City with a capacity of 200 tons per year.
18. The testing shop of construction corporation 8 with a capacity of 7,100 models per year.
19. The testing shop of the Viet Tri construction corporation.
20. The large dock of the Uong Bi construction corporation.
21. The Dau Lau-Vinh Phu water supply project with a capacity of 36,000 cubic meters per day.
22. The Dong Ha water supply project in Quang Ninh with a capacity of 20,000 cubic meters per day.
23. Housing for the Hanoi machine corporation.
24. Housing for the physics and geology federation in Hanoi.
25. CP54 housing.
26. Housing at 20 Le Thanh Tong, Hanoi.
27. The Co Loa movie studio workers' zone.
28. Housing for Army I.
29. Vinh Phu emulation hill housing.
30. Housing of the Vinh Phu housing construction federation.

31. The Hanoi historical museum.
32. The storehouse of the Hanoi school equipment corporation.
33. Book stacks for the Hanoi national library.
34. The Ha Nam Ninh cement warehouse.
35. The phase 1, A5 posts and telegraph storehouse.
36. The Hanoi law school.
37. The Xuan Hoa construction workers' school.
38. The Quang Ninh mine workers' school.
39. The Thanh Hoa K2 workers' school.
40. The Sam Nua level-III general school.
41. The Ho Chi Minh City College of Economics.
42. The Hanoi Vietnamese medicine research institute.
43. The Ngoc Hoi hospital in Hanoi.
44. The C hospital in Da Nang.
45. The Thai Nguyen general hospital.
46. The Uong Bi general hospital.
47. The Sam Son trade union confederation recuperation center.
48. The C2 project.
49. Project 273.
50. The Tam Dao television station.
51. The station of the Hanoi security police department.
52. The Hanoi geological test and survey institute.
53. The Hanoi Institute of Science, Technology and Expanded Construction.

54. The Swedish embassy in Hanoi.
55. The Institute of Natural Science in Hanoi.
56. The Uong Bi bank.
57. The Cua Lo hotel in Nghe Tinh.
58. The Xuan Mai specialists' center in Ha Son Binh.
59. Villa 21, Do Son.
60. The Trieu Hai I commercial zone in Binh Tri Thien.
61. The Uong Bi UNICEF child-care center.
62. The T38B-T38C projects.
63. Housing at the Noi Bai airport.
64. The T38 project.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

CEREMONIES HELD TO START WORK ON HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese No 11, Nov 79 pp 1-3

[Speech by Le Thanh Nghi, a Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Deputy Premier: "The Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Project: the Bright Flower of Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship"; speech given at the ceremonies opening construction on the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Project on 6 November 1979]

[Text] Comrade E.A. Kozlovski and members of the delegation from the government of the Soviet Union:

Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin:

Comrades and friends:

Workers, soldiers and cadres:

After many years of doing studies, making surveys and carrying on preparations, today, in a very happy atmosphere of a major festival and on the 62nd anniversary of the great socialist October Revolution and the first anniversary of the signing of the Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, we have enthusiastically organized solemn ceremonies to start construction on the Hoa Binh hydroelectric project in Vietnam that the party, government and people of the Soviet Union are helping to build.

On this wonderful occasion, I want to warmly welcome the delegation from the government of the Soviet Union, headed by E.A. Kozlovski, Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin and the Soviet specialists and workers who have come to attend today's solemn ceremonies. The presence of these people shows

the importance of the help -- filled with a noble spirit of proletarian internationalism -- of the party, government and people of the Soviet Union on the Hoa Binh hydroelectric project.

With close affection between the two parties and governments and the people of Vietnam and the Soviet Union, the Hoa Binh hydroelectric project and the Thac Ba hydroelectric plant, the Uong Bi and Pha Lai thermoelectric plants and the hundreds of other economic and technical projects for which the Soviet Union has provided aid during the past and for which it will provide aid in the future are flowers that have bloomed in the garden of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship and they will forever be wonderful and living manifestations of the combat solidarity and the fraternal relationship of friendship and cooperation between the parties and people of the two countries.

Comrades and friends:

In past years, with the kind help of Soviet specialists and workers, central echelon sectors such as the Ministry of Power and Coal, the Ministry of Building, the Ministry of Communications and Transportation, the Ministry of Forestry, the Ministry of Food, the Ministry of Home Trade, army units and Ha Son Binh, Son La and other provinces have struggled, overcome great difficulties, labored and organized living conditions. To date, they have completed all preparations in order to start construction on this large hydroelectric project.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, I warmly praise the workers, the soldiers in the people's armed forces, the worksite cadres and the tribesmen in Ha Son Binh, Son La and other provinces who have contributed much effort to preparing the worksite. We sincerely thank the Soviet agencies concerned for their positive and great assistance, agencies such as the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, the Soviet Ministry of Geology, the Soviet Ministry of Power, the Moscow Institute of Project Planning, the Ba Cu Institute of Project Planning and the Soviet specialists and workers who have not minded the hardships, who have made sacrifices and who, shoulder-to-shoulder with the cadres, workers and soldiers of Vietnam, have made surveys, drawn up plans and prepared the worksites during the past years.

Beginning today, construction on the Hoa Binh hydroelectric project has been officially started. The fruits of the labor of the various people in the past years is a strong basis for the construction of this large project.

Comrades and friends:

The Hoa Binh hydroelectric project on the Da River is important for the expansion of the national economy and the industrialization of Vietnam. When construction on this project has been completed, each year, we will have an additional 8 billion kilowatt/hours of electricity at a low price. The Hoa Binh hydroelectric project will make a great contribution to preventing and controlling floods for the Red River Delta, increase the amount of water reserved for agriculture and create favorable conditions for water transport.

The volume of construction on this project is very large. Construction techniques are very complex and construction must be carried on continuously for a certain time. Our cadres and workers are not experienced in building large hydroelectric projects and, because of this, we cannot be satisfied with the achievements that have been made. We must make even greater efforts concerning all aspects if we are to be able to complete the construction tasks.

In order to ensure the satisfactory implementation of the party's and state's resolutions concerning construction of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric project, I request that the sectors, construction units and localities concerned, above all the managing sectors and Ha Son Binh Province, concentrate their efforts on satisfactorily carrying out the following tasks:

First, the building industry and the construction units must select capable cadres and workers who have techniques in order to organize the construction forces in a really satisfactory and synchronized manner. At the same time, they must urgently and constantly organize skill training for the workers and organize technical and professional training for the technical cadres and the cadres who manage the worksite in order to quickly build synchronized ranks of workers and cadres who have technical capabilities for building the large-scale hydroelectric projects to be built later.

During construction, the worksite must seriously carry out the economic and technical norms and quotas and closely inspect the quality of the construction in each task and element of the project.

Planning must be accurate and in accord with the real conditions. Planning and construction must fully satisfy the economic and technical requirements. Absolute safety must be maintained and an effort must be made to avoid waste.

During conditions in which our country still has many difficulties, the people who manage the worksites and the workers must satisfactorily organize living conditions, education, physical education and sports and wholesome recreational activities and ensure that everybody at the worksite is engrossed in labor, work and study.

The worksite leaders must, together with the trade union organizations and the youth and women's organizations, constantly follow production, keep in touch with the workers and, through political and ideological education, manifest a socialist spirit of collective ownership, mobilize each person at the worksite to promote a labor productivity and economization emulation movement, exploit suggestions, rationalize production and improve techniques in order to increase labor productivity, make full use of the equipment capacity and improve the quality of construction. An effort must be made to build this worksite in such a way that it becomes an organization that is strong politically and skilled technically and so that it becomes a progressive unit concerning economic management, concerning the management of the materials and equipment, concerning technical management and concerning quality management of the project.

Second, the sectors and localities concerned must coordinate things closely, create favorable conditions and ensure that construction at the worksite is continuous, specifically:

The Ministry of Power and Coal must coordinate things closely with the Soviet organizations and specialists in order to ensure that the provision of plans, materials, equipment and so on is done in accord with the contracts concerning construction rates and project completion times.

The Ministry of Communications and Transportation must organize the speedy transport of equipment and materials to the worksite in accord with construction and equipment installation rates. At the same time, it must contribute to building ports and communication routes at the worksite in accord with the contracts and rates.

The Ministry of Forestry must organize the cutting and supply of enough timber for the worksite.

The Ministry of Food, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Culture and Information must, together with the other sectors concerned, ensure that essential items are promptly supplied directly to the workers, especially mine workers who work in dangerous conditions and others, in accord with the standards stipulated in order to ensure the health of the workers, soldiers and cadres and look after their material and cultural lives.

The Hoa Son Binh provincial people's committee must satisfactorily organize freeing the lake areas in accord with the rates and plans. At the same time, it must ensure that enough vegetables, foodstuffs and commodities are supplied to the workers and soldiers at the worksite.

Third, the Soviet specialists are excellent technical cadres who have come to the worksite to help us and provide us with valuable experience. The worksite leaders, the workers and the soldiers at the worksite are responsible for cooperating closely with the Soviet specialists, studying humbly and creating favorable conditions so they can work well.

The Specialists' Department must give careful attention to living conditions, recreational activities and means of transportation for the specialists and their families.

Comrades and friends:

The start of construction on the Hoa Binh hydroelectric project is a major event for us. On behalf of the Party Central Committee and the government, I send greetings and wishes of good health to all the workers, soldiers and cadres and their families.

I wish the Soviet specialists and their families health and happiness.

Once more, I want to sincerely thank the delegation from the government of the Soviet Union, the Soviet ambassador and the Soviet specialists who have come to participate in today's solemn ceremonies and, through them, to transmit the sincere thanks of the Vietnam Communist Party and of the government and people of Vietnam to the communist party, government and people of the Soviet Union, led by the esteemed Comrade Brezhnev, for their great and valuable support and help

which has been filled with a spirit of proletarian internationalism in the previous war of resistance against America for national salvation, in socialist construction and in the fight against Peking expansionism to defend the fatherland of the Vietnamese people.

I hope that the great friendship, combat solidarity and cooperative relationship between the two parties and the peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union grows continually.

On behalf of the Party Central Committee and the government, I order the units, workers, soldiers and cadres at the worksite to seriously begin construction on the Hoa Binh hydroelectric project on the Da River.

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CSO: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL WASTE--Hanoi, 4 Apr--In recent years, many factories of the Vietnam chemical industry have designed their own equipment to make full use of industrial waste for the production of raw materials for industry and consumer goods. The Lam Thao phosphate fertilizer plant in Vinh Phu Province, one of the biggest fertilizer plants in Vietnam, has produced ferrous oxide for the paint and rubber industries from dust accumulated in the process of producing sulphuric acid. The Ha Bac fertilizer plant has produced basic chemicals to supply glass and soap factories and other industries from discarded gas containing ammonium carbonate and methane. Methane is also recovered and used as cooking fuel for 1,000 families in the factory, and as fuel for the thermo-electric furnaces of the factory's engineering department. The Sao Vang rubber factory has produced 15 kinds of consumer goods such as rubber roofing sheets, rubber bricks and rubber table tops from waste materials. [Text] [OW060134 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 4 Apr 80 OW]

CSO: 4220

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

SHIP REPAIR YARD--Hanoi, 25 Mar--A ship repair yard which ranks among the biggest so far in Vietnam is being built at Pha Rung on Bach Dang River, about 100 kms east of Hanoi. After completion, the yard will be capable of major repairs on cargo ships and freighters from 10,000 to 20,000 tonnes. To build the dry dock workers will have to level rock cliffs from 50 meters above sea level and dredge the river bed to a depth of 8 meters. To do so, they will have to move 80,000 cubic meters of rock and 2 million cubic meters of earth. At present, they have dredged more than 600,000 cubic meters of earth from the river bed. The first phase of the construction will be completed by the end of this year. The shipyard will then be able to repair 35 ships with a capacity of up to 20,000 tonnes a year. [Text] [OW261113 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 25 Mar 80 OW]

ROAD CONSTRUCTION--The cadres and soldiers in the 36th and 35th regiments of the Tien Phong Group and the cadres and workers in the Project II enterprise federation, Ministry of Communications and Transportation, have overcome many difficulties. To date, they have virtually completed repairing and expanding 76 kilometers of Highway 6 between Ha Dong and Hoa Binh and this has facilitated the transportation of materials and equipment to support the construction of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric project on the Da River. [Text] [Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 79 p 32] 11943

CSO: 4209

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

BUDDHIST CHURCH MOBILIZING COMMITTEE--On 9 April the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Church Mobilizing Committee made its first public appearance in a solemn ceremony at the Quan Su Buddhist temple in Hanoi. Many superior bonzes and members of the VFF Central Committee Presidium and Secretariat attended the ceremony. The participants warmly welcomed the establishment of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Church Mobilizing Committee with superior bonzes Thich Duc Nuan and Thich Don Hau as dharma enforcers [trung minh]; superior bonzes (Thich The Long), Thich Minh Nguyet, (Thich Tri Tinh), (Thich Mat Yen), (Thich Buu Y) and Thich Gioi Nghiem as vice chairmen; and bonze Thich Minh Chau as chief secretary. Also on 9 April all superior bonzes and bonzes of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Church Mobilizing Committee led by superior bonze Thich Tri Thu, chairman of the committee and rector of the Institute for the Propagation of the Dharma, visited the VFF Central Committee. They were cordially received by Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium, and many members of the VFF Central Committee Presidium and Secretariat, and Comrade (Nguyen Quang Huy), a representative of the Committee for Religious Affairs of the premier's office. On this occasion, Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet highly acclaimed the great efforts of various superior bonzes, bonzes, monks, nuns and Buddhist followers which have brought about good results in the initial stage. [Text] [BK101126 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Apr 80 BK]

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